14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"The Pavements of Paris." Inder to Advertisements.

Pave.	Col.i Pare. Co.
Amesesents	5 to tures a Meetings. 7
Hanking Houses and	4 Marriages and Deaths 5
Boare and Rooms 7 Country B'rd W nted 6	3 New Publications 6
Copartnership Notice ti Dry gene Notices 6	4 Proposate 7 1
Breasmaking ?	6 Rooms and Plats 6 6 Sales by Auction 6 4 Situations Wanted 7
Grates and Fenders. 6	8 Special Notices 5
Herses & Carriages. 6	3 Summer Resorts 6 2 Feachers 6

Lusiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" Bur always DESKS, TABLES, BOOKCASES, CHAIRS, &C.,

Manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st. Painless extracting without charge if artificial teeth are to be inserted. Teach repaired or made while waiting. Easily in attendance, 502 and 501 Meave, cor. Sithest, also 272 West 34th at.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA Positively Cured by Washburne's SALICYLICA,

the only internal remedy treating these diseases scientifically by eradicating the passonous Urac Acid from the blood. Theolasanty of cases curved in the past six years. \$1 per box. All druggists. Depot, 257 Broadway, corner steads. All druggists. Good Eyes Always if you use Vegyapor. \$1 Saved on a hat. Correct Styles, Silk Hats, 60000's, 97 William-st. opstans

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postago free in the United States.

DATLY, with Sunday 58 53 52 15 Bemit by Postal Note, Manay Orlor, or Registered Lettin By Postal Note, the requirer will please write on the Note "For Pas New York Paigons."

IN OTHER CUTIES,
WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDON-15 Belfor bas. Strand

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OF FIGURE 11 THE PRINCES, AT LOTHER PROPERTIES THE PRINCES, AT LOTHER PROPERTIES THE PRINCES, AT LOTHER PROPERTIES THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTIES THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTIES THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTIES THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGN.-A statue to Gambetta was unveiled at Cahors, France, yesterday. - Aguero has received large accessions to his forces in Cuba. Various opinions are expressed by the London press on Mr. Barrett's acting. - Dr. Pogge, the German explorer, is dead. - Orangemen were attacked with stones in Conception Bay, N. F., on Sunday. - An attempt was made to assassinate the President of Guatemala.

CONGRESS,-The Senate passed the Naval Appro priation bill with amendments. === The Post In fact the record is largely made up by the Office Appropriation bill was reported with nearly \$3,500,000 added. = A bill establishing a Court of Appeals was reported. ____ The nomination of Arthur Bingham as Collector of Internal Revenue for Alabama was rejected. = - The House passed the Senate bill relating to the incorporation of benevolent institutions in the District of Columbia.

DOMESTIC .- Lacoma, Wyoming, was nearly destroyed by fire. ____ Two men were killed and others injured by a fire-damp explosion in Elizabeth, Penn. ____ The Coroner and Grand Jury are both investigating the Cincinnati riot. — The title to all the real estate in Freeport, Penn., is questioned by lawsuits. ____ Clara Morris received an enthusiastic welcome in Cleveland. Chairman Morrison says he is determined to move to consider the Tariff bill to-day. - There was a heavy wind and rainstorm in Mississippi and Louisiana. = A little new light is thrown on the Niagara tragedy. The Wagner festival opened

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Roscoe Conkling yesterday continued the cross-examination of Mr. Van Santvoord in the Hoyt will case, - Simmons the policy man, testified before the Roosevelt Co mittee, ___ John C. Perry, the recently appointed Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory, died suddenly in Brooklyn. - The Metropolitans defeated the New-York baseball nine, and the Brooklyns won a victory over the Cleve-lands. The St. Nicholas Society celebrated its Paas Festival. - The meeting of workingmen in Union Square was orderly. - Mabee and English conducted their second meeting in Plymonth Church. = A celluloid factory was burned in Newark, causing damage of over \$150 .-000. ___ Augustus Schells will was filed; it bequeaths most of the estate to the family, with several gifts to public institutions. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (4121e grains), 84.52 cents. Stocks were more active at declining figures, and closed weak after small recov-

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNG local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62°; lowest, 44°; average. 507.0

If the war of rates between the public cabmen and the Cheap Cab Company continues much longer with its present activity, it will soon be cheaper to ride than to walk in New-York City. The introduction of the company's vehicles quickly forced the cabmen to come down in their prices, and to paint their cabs to resemble their rival's. These moves have now been met by further concessions from the company. In view of these results it seems more remarkable than ever that the public submitted so long and so quietly to the extortions of the backmen.

It is impossible to believe for a moment the report 'rom St. John's, Newfoundland, that the Greely party has been rescued from floating ice by a whaling schooner. Accidents of almost every other kind might happen to the explorers at Lady Franklin's Bay, but not this one. Lieutenant Greely has had too much experience in Arctic regions to place himself in a position where such a thing could occur. The story probably arose from the fact that a reward has been offered for the rescue of Greely and some whaler has remarked that he should keep a sharp watch even in the floating ice.

If the House agrees to the amendments which the Senate has made to the Naval Appropriation bill, something will have been done at last by Congress toward the reconstruction of the Navy. The Senate votes half a million to complete the three steel cruisers and the new dispatch-boat; be made to equalize the burdens of State vessels to be ordered by the President. An- good measures in regard to those and other sub-

Department. This would supply a need which has long been felt.

* A decision, interesting to policy holders and life insurance companies, was given yesterday in the Supreme Court. It holds that if the applicant for a policy answers to the best of his knowledge the questions put to him about his health, present and past, the company cannot escape the payment of the policy after having issued it, on the ground that the holder had certain diseases, although he had not known it. The case at issue was that of a man who once had had incipient asthma and consumption, but had not been aware of the fact when he told the insurance agents that he had never been afflicted with those diseases. The decision seems to be entirely in harmony with the general principles on which business is conducted.

The Police Commissioners were in a great state of anxiety and indignation when they first learned some time ago that the Assembly Investigating Committee intended to receive the testimony of "policy backers" and gamblers as to the violations of the gambling law in this city. The sequel does not show that they had any reason to be frightened. The gamblers who have been examined cannot remember anything of importance. Moreover, they seem to have conducted their business in the loosest possible manner. The records are suggestive, because they have such entries as " Pol, \$10," and "Wash, \$10." But these entries prove nothing without explanations which are not forthcoming. It is one thing to suspect the police of collasion with the gamblers, and quite another thing to prove it.

The Convention which meets at Harrisburg to-morrow derives its chief importance from its furnishing an expression of opinion by the Republicans of Pennsylvania as to their choice of a Presidential candidate. A Congressman-atlarge is the only nomination to be made other than Presidential electors; and if the Democrats had done their duty in the Legislature in passing a just Apportionment bill, there would be no Congressman-at-large to be chosen. Tomorrow's Convention will afford a striking contrast to the one that met in the same place in 1880. That was called on short notice, early in February, for the purpose of registering the will of one man. Nearly all the delegates to that Convention were appointed by self-perpetnating County Committees. To-morrow's Con vention will meet after sixty days' notice, and will be composed of 251 delegates chosen by the people; and 220 of those delegates are for Mr. Blaine for President. In 1880 he received twenty-three votes from Pennsylvania in the National Convention. This year he is assured of fifty-one, with a possibility of a larger number. That is certainly a significant fact, considering that Mr. Blaine is merely a private citizen, without any patronage and is opposed by the machine that so long has ruled Pennsylvania.

VIGILANCE AT ALBANY.

The closing weeks of a legislative session are generally regarded by the public with apprehension. The commendable desire of the members to hasten the final adjournment offers opportunities for dangerous mistakes. Bills are passed without much consideration; and in that way bad as well as good measures reach the Governor's hands. The anxiety to pass a bill often leads to the acceptance of vicious amendments, the effects of which are not appreciated until disclosed by a veto message, or from the actual operation of the law. These mistakes frequently mar the entire work of a Legislature. work done in the last two or three weeks of a session. This critical period in the history of the present Legislature at Albany has been reached. The unseemly exhibition the lobby made on the floor of the Assembly last week, requiring the strict enforcement of the rules to expel them from the room, emphasizes the need for the members to proceed with great caution

So far the Legislature has male an excellent record. It has passed measures, such as the Pilotage bill, that have been repeatedly defeated in previous years by the lobby. It has relentlessly exposed the abuses existing in the city government and initiated remedial measures some of which have already passed. But it is of the utmost importance to the Republican party. which is responsible for legislation this year, that the good record made so far shall be continued to the end. To accomplish this will require vigilance on the part of the experienced numbers in both houses. They should see that no bad measures are allowed to slip through Early adjournment will not strengthen the party, if accomplished at the expense of a score of vetoes or by the neglect of necessary legislation. Last year the Democratic Legislature in the closing weeks of the session passed so many bad measures that the Governor allowed ninety one of them to die on his hands, and-during the session he sent in thirty-eight vetoes. The verdict of the people on such work was a complete reversal of the party majority in the Legisla-

It is folly to pass bills that the Governor is almost sure to veto. But a number of measures, such as those increasing the pay of firemen and policemen, which failed to secure Executive approval last year, are again on their passage. A number of bills introduced by Democrats for apparently good purposes, but drawn so as to permit of jobbery, have been unwisely sunported by Republicans. The Fifth Avenue Paving bill was such a measure. The Demoeratic member who introduced that bill. Senator Murphy, has secured a favorable report on another one equally vicious, which requires the city to pay the demands of the private counsel of Commissioner Thompson and other city officers who have endeavored to impede investigation into their official acts. Senator Campbell has been permitted to push forward a bill to pay the salary of a court janitor whom he illegally appointed, and another bill to take money from the City Treasury, under the guise of equalizing the salaries of the Justices of the Civil District Courts during his own term. Sentor Plankitt has secured approval for the clause in the new Park bill which makes it mandatory upon the city to pay at once an unknown price for 3,800 acres of land in his district-a clause that is decidedly objectionable. Another bad measure

provides for the election of a new civil justice. Such legislation may easily destroy the good record of the session. While guarding against it there should be equal vigilance in securing the passage before adjournment of wise measures which the public welfare domands. The Civil Service bill should be passed in its original form. The measures reported by the Roosevelt Committee to remedy evils in the city government, Senator Gibbs's bill to enable the next Mayor to appoint the heads of certain departments, and the one introduced by Mr. McCarthy to stop unbalanced bids, and other New-York measures should become law. It is of great importance that a satisfactory bill to preserve the Adirondack forests should pass at this session; and that proper provision should and two millions and a half for certain new and municipal taxation. There are numerous

provide for an ordnance outfit for the Navy | to be allowed to fail. At the same time the | can urge his claims energetically, it is the part members should watch carefully and see that no of wisdom for the owners of patent-rights to vicious ones slip through.

ENGLISH ASSAULTS ON AMERICA. On Saturday The London Times improved the chance offered by the arcest of two dynamite suspects" to arraign America in its usual fashion. Yesterday it returned to the attack with undiminished fervor, charging that an open crusade is preached in the United States against England, and that the things threatened here have been done there. The French authorities, it is confident, are alive to their duty and will prevent dynamite outrages, but it has no such assurance from America. "The facts," it remarks, " are well known to the American "police. They can act now if they choose. But in the present temper of the American people we should not have much to hope from them.

Perhaps the London police have important disclosures in reserve. The facts thus far made known contain no warrant for these appeals and acrimonious reflections. There were three men arrested last week. One is a former Fenian organizer and agent of the Land League, who has never been in this country and is not now charged with complicity in any dynamite outrage. Another is an English-Irishman, who has been constantly watched by Birmingham detectives during the last six months. He has never been on this side of the Atlantic. The third suspect did reside for a short time in the United States, but returned to England last October. How the American detectives can be held responsible for the machination and offences of these three men, we are at a loss to understand. There may be a prospect of additional arrests; evidence deeply incrimnating this country may be held in reserve. If But apparently The London Times is firing its pistols wildly in the air. Indeed, it confesses that it does not know whether the headquarters of the conspiracy are in America or in France.

DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS. The French campaign in Tonquin has been brought to a close by the destruction of Hung-Hoa. The garrison did not attempt to defend this stronghold, but retreated in disorder, setting fire to the town. The European invaders are now in undisputed possession of the delta and the lower section of the Red River, and are securely entrenched at Bac-Ninh, on the land frontier of China. The delta itself is not a valuable conquest, and is as unhealthy a region as the Saigon valley, where the French troops are constantly exposed to malarial fevers. Beyond Sontay and Hung-Hoa are uplands abounding in timber and mineral wealth. The river trade has been at the mercy of pirates, who either levied high tolls for the privilege of transit or confiscated the goods outright. The opening of regular trade routes along the river to the Chinese frontier and then beyond it to the centre of Yunnan may render the new conquest far more valuable than Cochin China has proved. This will be the alterior purpose of the negotiations upon which the French Government have already entered. A protectorate is proposed, and vague threats are made of future demands for an indemnity and the seizure of the islands on the Chinese scaboard. At an earlier stage of the diplomatic campaign M. Ferry offered to establish a zone of neutral territory between the Chinese and French frontiers, but stipulated that the tow of Man-Hao it Yunnan should be opened to foreign trade From this position he will not be likely to re trade with Western China will be the French ultimatum. To support this demand a naval demonstration may be made on the coast, but the permanent occupation of either Formosa or Hainan is impracticable. As for the Chusan group, France is too wise to menace territory which the British Government are bound by treaties to protect.

The problem which the French have to solve quin is simple in comparison with the Egyptian question. Lord Granville has been endeavoring to obtain the consent of the European Powers to the suspension of the Law of Liquidation. Under that law it is impossible to increase the Egyptian debt, and as a great deficit has been created by the military operations under Hicks and Baker, by the awards of the Alexandria Indemnity Commission, and the cost of the British army of occupation, the financial administration has become hopelessly embarrassed. If the Egyptian officials had to deal with the bondholders, as was the case in 1876, some form of composition based on a reduction of interest and a consolidation of loans might be effected. But in 1880 the Powers took the matter out of the hands of the creditors and the Egyptian officials and enforced a settlement by which a bankrupt Government was enabled to conduct its administration. The credtors were compelled to relinquish a portion of their claims, and the only compensating advantage which they secured was the assurance that the debt should not be increased. The necessities of the situation have become so urgent that Lord Granville has asked the Powers to set aside the Law of Liquidation. France and Russia have declined to accede to the request and have suggested a European conference. If they persist in their refusal Lord Granville will have no alternative, but will eventually be compelled to issue invitations for a conference on Egyptian affairs, without limiting its action to the consideration of financial questions. A Cairo dispatch states that one of the English proposals will be the abolition of the Egyptian army. But a military force of some kind is necessary. Is this force to be a permanent British garrison, and is it to be supplemented by a British civil service? The bondholders could afford to accept a new financial compromise if they were assured that a European Government would be responsible in future for the administration of Egyptian affairs. But that is a favor which the Liberal Ministry are not inclined to ask at the hands of Europe; nor is it by any means certain that either France or Russia would accede to the request.

THE INVENTORS AND USERS OF PATENTS. There appears to be just now a conflict between the inventors and users of patents. Some of the latter, conceiving themselves abused, have caused the introduction to Congress of measures which the patentees declare aimed at patent-rights generally. There are of course rights and equities on both sides. While it is anguestionably the interest of the country to protect and encourage inventors, it must not be lost sight of that the public are also entitled to protection, nor can it be denied that in some notorious instances patent-rights have been so manipulated as to inflict serious injury upon the community. In the farming regions there has of late also been much trouble regarding certain patent-rights of very general application. and the farmers who have suffered represent the public opinion which has produced the measures now before Congress. Inventors assert, however, that these measures are calculated to destroy the value of all patents. If that object'on is sound they ought not to be enacted. Bu. the innocent purchaser neverthe-

other amendment directs that steps be taken to | jects awaiting consideration. They ought not | since he represents a strong political power and | later than that of Captain de Cosson, it may be consider the feasibility of a compromise.

> city, and familiar with the whole subject, has suggested a new bill, which he thinks Rasselas can become possible to it. may meet the difficulty. It is avowedly framed for the purpose of protecting innocent purchasers of patented articles or processes." It provides that "Any person who shall sell any article or process described and claimed in any unexpired letters-patent without the lawful authority of the patentee or his assigns or licensees, and who shall at or before such sale falsely represent to the purchaser that there is no unexpired patent covering or claimed to cover said article or process, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." The penalty upon conviction shall be imprisonment not exceeding a year, or a fine not less than \$300 nor more than \$3,000, or both fine and imprisonment. It is nade the duty of the United States District-Attorney for the district in which such misdemeaner may occur, upon presentation of proof, to bring it before the Grand Jury, and upon indictment to prosecute the indicted person or persons. When a fine is imposed, one-half of it only have they shat themselves out of the foreign is to be paid to the patentee whose rights have been misrepresented or denied.

This act appears in many respects calculated to meet the situation better than the one which the House recently passed, and which has lost ground. Nothing to-day is more menacing to the already been favorably reported on in the Senate. It protects the innocent purchaser, and it fixes the responsibility upon those who undertake to tamper with existing patent-rights. By rendering the business of dealing in fraudulent or stolen patents dangerous, it affords protection to the inventor, at the same time that it gives him pecuniary redress without taking it out of this be the case, the present assault upon the pocket of the innocent purchaser. Such a American officials is ill-timed and ineffective. bill ought to meet the views of the inventors, seeing that some legislation on the subject is assured, and if they can procure its substitution for the pending act, to which they object so strongly, perhaps both sides will obtain comparative justice.

TICKET SPECULATION. The effect of ticket speculation upon the pube is to compel them to pay more than the adertised price for amusements. There are two istinct kinds of ticket speculation: one in which the speculators have no interest in the heatre, or whatever place of amusement it is; the other in which the owners or managers of the theater sell tickets in this way. In the latter case there can be no doubt that the public are imposed upon. A gross instance of this old. Of course the fact was that the greater part of the tickets had been withheld in order o make more out of them by selling them through alleged speculators. In the hearing before the Aldermen of this city it has been stated, and indeed was tolerably well known before, that several theatres employ such sham peculators-"lobby-men" they are called-all the time. In such cases it is clear that the publie have a right to complain, because the managers do not deal fairly with them. To advertise tickets at \$1 50, and then to put half or two-thirds of them in the hands of agents with instructions not to sell them for less than \$2 or \$2 50, is to cheat the public. It is an act of dishonesty on a par with the practice of certain patentees, some years ago, who used to advertise a machine at a low figure, leaving the pubcede in the hour of triumph. The opening of lie to find out after purchasing that in order to operate the machine they would have to spend several dollars more for accessories which were absolutely indispensable, but not included in

the original price. There is no room for controversy or doubt as to the nature of such tactics. They are immoral and fraudulent, and managers who resort The bona fide speculator of course takes his chances and stakes his judgment. His open aim is to make a profit at the expense of the public. His operations are prejudicial alike to the managers and the public, and so long as they are tolerated it will probably be impossible to prevent managers from following the example, and thus easily doubling their receipts. The worst of it is that in a great city like New-York the constant influx of strangers gives assurance to managers that they can afford to disre gard public indignation. But it is plain that ecause of ticket speculation, real and sham, the advertised prices of many places of amusement have ceased to represent the actual tariff, and that the consequences are very disagreeable to he public. Of course it happens sometimes that ticket speculators get "stuck," and then tickets can be obtained below the advertised rates. That, however, is infrequent, the rule being the other way. That the business pays, that is to say, that it really is a heavy tax upon the public, is shown in the readiness of the genuine speculators to pay a high license. The authorities, however, will do well to reflect that the business is really against public policy.

KING JOHN OF ABYSSINIA. Captain E. A. de Cosson has a paper in The Nin teenth Ceatury on King John of Abyssinia, in which e takes a much more hopeful view of that prince and his capabilities than other travellers have been able to accept. According to him King John is a nan of considerable ability, commanding the respect and obedience of his subjects, and possessing afficient military power to haudle any revolts in his own dominions or to repel frontier aggression, aptain de Cosson thinks that he may be made seful also in the present situation, observing that, Should a retreat by Berber prove impracticable, the garrisons of Khartoum, Sennaar and Kassala might still be extricated by the co-operation of an Abyssenian force moving to their relief down the Blue Nile and covering their march to Massowah. He thinks that Galabat should be restored to King John on condition that the slave market there should cease, and the exportation of all slaves from the King's dominions be prohibited under heavy penalties. Heretofore one of the worst branches of the slave-trade has been the traffic in young and beautiful Abyssinian girls, many of them Christians, who are collected by Mahometan merchants in the Wooma and Galla districts and sold at Galabat for transmission across the desert to the shores of the Red Sea. A large percentage of these poor creatures perish on the way. Captain de Cosson says King John told him that he was willing to abolish the slave-trade if England asked him to do so, but that no European Power had up to that ime made such a request.

It is to be observed that Captain de Cosson's account of the situation in Abyssinia differs widely from that given by General Gordon in his letters at the time of his visit to the King, when he was taken prisoner. To him it appeared that the King really possessed very little power; that in fact he was only obeyed where he happened to be; that the chiefs nominally his vassals were practically independent; that the King could not command a large force for any sustained military policy; that the country was sunk in barbarism, its so-called Christianity being a crude travesty upon the religion of Christendom; and that as an ally King John or any Abyssinian King must be almost if not altogether useless. Gordon is certainly a very keen observer, and he knows men by intuition. It is not probable that Abyssinia has undergone any radical

and importance of Abyssinia. That fcountry had a glamour over it for a long time, but it is beginning to be better known now, and the truth appears to Mr. J. C. Clayton, a patent lawyer of this be that a good many centuries must ekspse, even under the best conceivable conditions, before a

RESULTS OF INFLATION AND DEPRECIA-TION

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Apropos of what you and your correspondents have been lately writing about the producmarkets, permit me to point out what is, I think, the real cause of the trouble, and which seems to have on caped attention hitherto. No law ofpolitical econo better established than that when a community meddles with the currency, and so unsettles the measure an ests. It is apparent that confidence must be monediatel imported and future contracts avoided. Men of business bring their affairs into the closest possible compass, and apital refuses to be tempted into any new enterprise Stagnation follows. This is what we see to-day as the result of the Silver bill. But its effects on the great lay of supply and demand are even worse. By the steady in flation of the circulating medium to the extent of two millions per month, speculators have been enabled carry on mous loads of grain and petroleum for the pasrear, at far above their relative values. By so doing not markets, but they have made those markets look to othe sources of supply. Hence the wheat of India and the etroleum of Russia are now taking the place of the American articles. When new channels of trade are well established it is difficult for the old ones to recover their prosperity of this country than the fact that we have los ntrol of the wheat markets of Europe

Stagnation at the Stock Exchange results from this ame interference with the laws of trade. by steady inflation money has become so abnormally cheap that scentities are carried without reference to values. securities are carried without reference to values. Every one familiar with the street knows that legitimate trading is at an end. The cliques hold their bits of paper at their own valuations, and until they get tired and drop their cards no one else will take a hand in the game. This is very detrimental to the general prosperity of the country, because capitalists at home and abroad appreciate the situation theoretraly, and they will leave their money memployed until the inevitable liquidation takes piace. Here stagnation and distress among the mills and factories, and hard times everywhere.

This wretened silver business also adds to the timidity of capitalists by making them fear the effect unon the bank reserves of our flually reaching a silver basis, written we are steadily drifting. Before we land in that quagnative, the banking reserve of gold will be seriously reduced, loans consequently called in, and discounts refused—and this means panic

ABRAHAM MILLS.

New-York, March 31, 1884. The thought clearly expressed by Mr. Mills is not new to readers of THE TABLES, but none the less leserves constant repetition, if perchance it may thereby wear its way into the heads of some so called statesmen. THE TRIBUNE has many times neged that the inflation of currency produced by kind occurred at San Francisco, while Patti was the Silver act, and by the act authorizing the issue there. The public formed in line before the of gold certificates also, has been a prime cause of ox office, and after waiting many hours they the excessive and mischievous speculation of the ound that all but two or three rows had been past few years; that this speculation, by fixing artificial prices upon our products in utter disregard of natural conditions of supply and demand, had brought upon us loss of foreign markets for our products, decrease of exports, congestion in all the incipal home markets, accumulation of an unsold rpius and unnatural depression of prices, and thus, by a law which cannot be long evaded, embarrassment of productive industries. But Mr Mills conceives that the same cause has operated to produce stagnation in the Stock Exchange, and puts the reasons for that belief very forcibly.

"Too much money" and "too much wheat" stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect. If Western farmers could see the facts as they are, ic they would be inclined to scalp about half their members of Congress who have voted so often for inflation in various forms -- and to behead the rest. But it still appears to a great many Western people that times would somehow be a great deal better if they could only "have more money." Until prolonged and sad experience has taught them better, we must even make the best of things.

Eastern people are in some measure responsible for the tenacity of this popular error. When combating inflation, and struggling hard to maintain the honor of the Nation and the prosperity of the country, Eastern people often carelessly urged that "inflation could do no harm if the money were coin": that it might well enough be a blessing to to them have but one apology, namely, that they have more money if only it was good money, and are driven to it by the operations of the specu- the like. There was an error here, as painful exis teaching us. That we can have too much silver is evident; that too much paper "based upon" silver, or even upon gold, is as surely harm ful as too much paper "based upon the faith and resources of the Nation," we are slowly learning. Ultimately we may be able to rise to a compre hension of the fact that too much gold is also mis chievons. But that particular form of evil we are taking care to put far from us at present.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Ole Bull will revisit Norway this year. The Rev. Mr. Gordon, who has just been installed s pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, will pend the coming summer in Europe.

Miss Chamberlain the young American whos beauty has attracted so much admiration in Europe, is to spend a month at Newport this summer. During the recent fighting in Egypt Baker

Pasha's cheekbone was splintered by a four-onne iron bullet, which was so firmly fixed in the bone that it had to be sawn ont—a long and painful op-eration—which was endured without any anæs-The Rev. Phillips Brooks will go to Philadelphia

this week for a two-weeks' visit, and some of his Boston friends are asking if forty days of Lent haven't been enough for him for one year.

Francois Mignet was a judicious and discriminatng conversationalist. Jules Simon said of him : In all the years I have been acquainted with him I have never known him to cast a pearl before

Sir Stafford Northcote recently declared Lord Randolph Churchill to be "playing the part of bonnet to the Government." The House of Comnons was puzzled to understand the expression. out the Slang Dictionary says that the "bounet" n rogues pariance is the confederate of the card-charper and thimble-rigger who, with an air of in-nocence, decoys greenhorns into the trap.

Professor Piazzi Smyth writes thus to the Cleve land Society for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures, of a new objection to the metric system: "Let me appland your idea that the European countries which have adopted the meter are those which were conquered by Napoleon Bonaparte, and those which have not adopted it are those which Napoleon tried to conquer but could not, God over-ruling him."

Senator Vest never sees Henry Watterson without being reminded of a scene at the Democratic Convention of 1880. "In the evening, after the organization," he says. " I dropped into the room of the Committee on Resolutions. There were only two members present, Watterson and John P. Irish, of lows. The Kentuckian had a bottle of champagne at his elbow and Irish was fixed with a bottle of whiskey. They were sweating away over the platform. The pair, at this moment, illustrated the humor of politics. Here was a man from a State that could by no possibility be swerved from its Democracy by any issue, and the other from a com-monwealth as tenaciously wedded to its Republican idols; and these two fellows were assiduously engaged in constructing a platform to carry the

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, April 14.-The Hon. Lewis Lawrence, of Utica, N. Y., who has been seriously ill, is now better and has a good prospect of recovery.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 14. - Senator Mahone. who arrived here last Wednesday, left town for Washington this afternoon. His trip improved his health considerably. He says he feels much better and stronger. His family expect to start next month for Europe, to be absent for some time.

WASHINGTON, April 14,-Mr. Darius Lyman, Chief of the Navigation Division, Treasury Department, has recovered from his recent illness and was at the Department to-day. General Dumont, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, left here to-day for Oswego, N. Y., on official business.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BOSTON'S WAGNER FESTIVAL.

THE OPENING CONCERT A SUCCESS. THE PAMOUS SOLO SINGERS INTRODUCED-A LARGE

AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUMENCE. [SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, April 14 .- The Wagner festival opened in Mechanica' Institute this evening. Apprehenclons that the enterprise was too great to promise success. were set at rest by the ethusiastic participation of the public in this first, and in some respects least interesting. concert of the local series of six. The chief apprehension which remained after the concert began touched the artistic outcome, which seemed to be rendered somewhat questionable by the Institute's lack of fitness for concert purposes. The room is immense, and acoustic excellence was not dreamed of in its construction. Its seating capacity is over 5,000, and its distribution of galleries and other architectural features renders it a far less satisfactory place in which to give concerts than the Seventh Regiment Armory, in which Mr. Thomas gave his New York festival two years ago, or the old Exposition Building in Cincinnati, in which Mr. Thomas's first festival venture was made in 1873. Nevertheless, it was evident that the changes made in the interior had materially improved the room and it was vastly better acoustically than when Mme. Patti attempted to sing in it two years ago.

The programme to-night was arranged with special reference to an effective introduction of the trio of Wagnerian singers, who came from Germany. The festival chorus had nothing to sing except the march from "I annhau ser," a piece so familiar that it scarcely furnished a fair means for judging the merit of the choir. The number was effectively given, though not with the spirit which is invited by its buoyant char-acter; and it required all of Mr. Thomas's devices for spurring on his forces to prevent the singers from lagging. Brilliancy in any department of the concert was out of the question because of the acoustic duluess of the hall. A magnificent orchestra of 150 musicians, all from New-York (the same band that will accompany Mr. Thomas on his Wag-nerian mission around the country), sounded small indeed compared with the muscular body of tone to which New-Yorkers are accustomed, especially in highpriced box seats which have been laid out to surround the concert room on three sides. This will be the chief drawback of the festival unices the chorus should prove mable to cope with the more difficult tasks which he before it.

MATERNA, WINKELMANN AND SCARIA.

The programme was composed of fragments of three f Wagner's musical dramas: "Tannhauser," "Die Walkure," and " Siegfried." Of the first, the overture, opening scene, first three scenes of the second act, and the march were given; of the second, the Ride of the Walkyries, Wolan's farewell to Brunhilde and the magle fire scene; of the the third, the long duet which follows the waking of Brunhilds and ends the grams. Madame Materna, Herr Winkelmann and Herr Scarla appeared together in the first selection, Herr Scaria in the second, Madam Materna and Herr Winkelmann in the last. Their triumph was quick and complete, especially that of Materna. The first phrase which sho uttered showed that she was a different woman than w en she sang in New-York two years ago. Then weariness or something else had so affected her voice as to make her intonation at times painfully false. This grievous fault was not at all apparent tofalse. This grievous fault was not at all apparent tonight, and her voice rang out with freshness, clearness
and resonance that earried it with thrilling effect to the
remotest recess of the vast hall.

In spite of the admirable features which marked the
singing of her compatriots, and which almost
amounted to a revelation of a new art, this
was the triumph of the evening. Her councils
tion was so marvellously distinct that at a distance,
which made her features undistinguishable, every
syllable could be understood with ease, and her
declamation was wonderfully dramatic and impressive.

SCARIA'S ITALIAN STYLE. The fact that these two qualities in her singing were also conspicuous in the singing of Here Scaria made plain to all discriminating hearers what is meant by the Wagnerian style of singing. Yet there was a marked ifference between the methods of the two. Herr Scaria shows many signs of having been trained to sing in the Italian manner. In trained to sing in the Italian manner. In spite of the manly energy of his voice and declaration, his singing is not without traces of the evocal affectations which are common in operatic singers of the ordinary kind. But they are not of an unpleasant character. His voice has wonderful voinne, and a richness of timbre which grows more agreeable to the ear while one listens to it, though at first it strikes one as somewhat mesal.

MORE VOICE THAN ART. Herr Winkelmann revealed himself as a singer in whom the purely vocal quality outweighed the artistic, not-withstanding that the latter was conspicuous. He is a tener of extraordinary robustness of voice, and one whose instincts and art enable him to keep it true and even in quality throughout its wide register. In respect of enunciation and declamation he fails short of Madame Materna and Herr Scarla, however. From to-night's hearing it would seem as if voice selection had made him the preminent Wagnerian te.or that he now is, rather than special sympathy between his ardistic style and the requirements of Wagner's art works. He has the volume, register and endurance required in a high degree, and there is fine music in his voice. The other qualities may appear to better advantage in some of the other selections he is to sing. is a tener of extraordinary robustness of voice,

SOCIETY WELL REPRESENTED. The audience contained a great many representatives of society and many prominent musicians, several of whom had refused engagements in order to be present. Among the company be present. Among the company were Robert C. Winthrop, Justin Minson, Richards Coleman, Russell Sturgis, C. P. Curtis, Alanson Bigelow, W. H. Kennard, Dr. Beach, Dr. Langmand, A. V. S. Anthony, David Ellis, Dr. wesselhoeft, James Sturgis, B. J. Lang, Timothee Adamowski, Chevahler de Knasthy, Adolf Neuendorf, Herr Listemann, Dr. J. N. Boriand and other prominent gentlemen, most of whom were accompanied by ladies. Colonel Walcote, and Mrs. James Lodge, Mrs. Bell and other ladies of society were also there.

SKETCHES OF THE SINGERS. Madame Friederich Materna and her colleagues of the Imperial Opera at Vienna are at present looked upon in Europe as the typical representatives of the enter characters in the musical dramas of Richard Wagner. The former is known in the principal cities of the country be cause of her visit here two years ago when she took part in the musical festivals given at New-York, Cincinnati and Chicago under the direction of Theodore Thomas, and appeared in con cert at Boston and Philadelphia. After leaving this country in 1882 she went straight to Bayreuth where she "created" the part of Kundry in the last of Wagner's works, " Parsifal." She forty-seven years old and has sung in public since her

of Kundry in the last of Wagner's works, "Parsifal." She is forty-seven years old and has sung in public since her thirteenth year, at first in church, then in counter operating, then in Vienna; finally, about fourteen years ago she became a member of the Imperial Opera, attracted attention by het dramatic power in the grand operase of the Vienna repertory, and then leaped into eminence by her impersonation of the heroine of the Nibeirtag Tetralogy at the Bayrenth festival in 1876.

Of equal celebrity with her is lierr searia, who is considered to be without a rival as a bass singer on the operatic stage of Europe. He was born in 1840 at Graz, and after abandoning the study of law because of his love for music, he entered a musical school in his native town and made his first public appearance at Pesth in 1860. Afterward he ment to London and continued his vocal stadies under Garda. His engagements in opera before he joined the Imperial Opera at Vienna were at the theatres of Dessau, Leipsic and Dresden. During the last ten years of Wagner's life he was his intimate personal friend and only a month before the compasser's death Herr Scarla received a letter from him in which he said, speaking of the Friedrich-Materna and the bass singer, whom I can show to all as models of what is most important to me in dramatic singuals.

Herr Herrmann Winkelmann is the youngest of the tiro, both in art and in years, he having been born in 1849, and not having adopted the profession of a singer until he had grow at to manhood. His first intention was to confine himself to concert singing, but was persuaded to enter the list of operatic artists. While singing in Darmstadt he was heard by Pollini, of Hamburg, one of the shrewdest of European impresant, the who paid a forfeit for him in order that his contract might be cancelled and he might be taken to Hamburg. His becancelled and he might be taken to Hamburg. His becancelled is defected in the might be taken to Hamburg. His becancelled is her received to the part of the part of

THE ACADEMY SPRING SEASON. Mr. Mapleson opened his spring season at the Academy of Music last night by presenting Donizetti's Linda di Chamouni"-one of the few operas which had been promised for Mr. Abbey's operatic season but was not given. As "Linda di Chamouni" was put on the stage at the Academy last November, with Mmc. Gerster in the title role, the first suggestion of last night's per formance, in which Mine. Patti took the part of Linda for the first time in two years, naturally was the contrast between the two interpretations of the part. Such a comparison, however, would seem to be odious, considering the varied excellences of the two singers; but the palm must be awarded to Mme. Gerste

in the treatment of the earlier scenes of the opera. Mme. Patti has been in better voice than she was last night, but it is almost superfluous to say that her sweet-ness and power, both vocal and dramatic, invested her part with complete charm and entire satisfaction. Signers Galassi as An onto, Vicini as Curio, and Caracciolo as II Marchese, filled the parts they took in last November; the substitution last night of Signor Cherubini as Il Prefetto and Mile. Tiozzo as Pierotto in place of Signor Lembar-delli and Mile. Josephine Yorke may have added some